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THE SUR, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned. they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Help the Cubans.

Last Sunday was noticeable for a renewal of Secretary SHERMAN's appeal to the Amerlean public for aid to the starving Cubans, and for the stalwart support given to this charitable and patriotic undertaking by the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Hon. DANIEL H. HASTINGS. Gov. HASTINGS besought the citizens of Pennsylvania particularly to aid the victims of Spanish inhumanity, designating the Mayors of Pennsylvania's chief cities as agents for sending contributions to Havana.

Secretary Sherman's appeal should be answered in every State of the Union. During the happy life of the United States no struggle for what our Revolution gained for us has been more worthy of the countenance and support of the American Republic than that now being waged by the Cuban revolutionists. They are fighting against a despotism whose warfare is the savagery and torture of the middle ages, with a heroism which has not been surpassed in any similar endeavor by any people. Help them! Send your contributions to the Cuban Relief Committee, 241 Fifth avenue.

Germany's Industrial Progress.

Mr. M. G. MULHALL, the British statistician, whose analysis of the last United States census attracted much attention, contributes to the North American Review an account of the industrial advance of Germany. He undertakes to show that the manufacturing and commercial development of the German Empire during the last twenty years has been relatively greater than that of any other country in Europe. The further assertion that the German workingman is exceptionally prosperous seems at first sight surprising, for the reason that Germany's public debt is now nominally five times as burdensome as it was before the Franco-German war. In 1867 the total debt, not only of Prussia, but also of all the other States now included in the German Empire, was \$620,000, 000: it is now \$2,900,000,000. No less than 88 per cent., however, of the present debt is represented by State railways, purchased by means of scrip bearing from 312 to 4 per cent. in terest. The State now owns 25,400 miles, or 90 per cent. of all lines in the empire. As the ordinary net earnings of these rail ways average 5 per cent., it is obvious that the investment leaves a large annual profit to the Treasury. If the sum paid for State rallways be deducted, the real aggregate debt of the countries comprised in the German Empire will be found not to exceed \$350,000,000, which is less than \$7 per inhabitant, against \$30 per head in the United States, \$105 in Great Britain, and \$175 in France, the national and local debts being combined in the three last named countries.

Before noting some of the data relating to the progress of Germany in manufactures, we should observe that agriculture ts not at so high a level as might be expected from so industrious a people. The area of land under cultivation is only 48 per cent. of the whole, and out for the population, although the number of hands employed in farming is nearly the same as in the United States. Nevertheless the anmual value of rural products has risen from \$1,150,000,000 in 1855 to \$2,002,-000,000 in 1895. Large as the last-named total is, it is \$50,000,000 less than the value of farm products in the twenty-three Western States of the Union. It is owing partly to the incessant drain of the German military system on the peasantry and partly to the impossibility of using improved machinery on small farms, that the inhab-Stants of the German Empire are obliged to subsist on imported food during two months in the year.

If, now, we turn to textile manufactures, we find that the weight of fibre consumed in the German mills has more than doubled in the last twenty years, the figures being 280,000 tons of cotton, wool, flax, &c., in 1874-75, against 590,000 tons in 1894-95. At present, Germany consumes 30,000 tons more fibre than France, whereas the latter country was very much ahead before the Franco-German war. In cotton manufactures, Germany has distanced all other Continental nations, counting, at present, 4.700,000 spindles, of which one-third belong to Alsace-Lorraine and were formerly French. In silk manufactures she comes next after France, and, as regards woollens, the two countries are about equal. The approximate value of textile manufactures produced in 1859 was \$540,000,000, of which more than a fifth was exported. Since 1875 the value of textile goods exported has almost trebled. Even more remarkable has been the increase in the hardware industry, which, in two years, has amounted to 180 per cent. Germany now holds the third place among the nations of the world as a producer of steel, its output having risen since 1875 from 35,000 to 2,500,000 tons. The value of all hardware manufactures is now about \$525,000,000, of which nearly a sixth is exported. In respect of this industry, Germany's output, compared to that of France was, in 1875, as 4 to 3, while it is now as 5 to 2. Compared even with that of Great Britain, its present poaition is as that of 3 to 4.

Passing to the manufacture of sugar, we observe that during the last twenty years the quantity of beet root consumed in the German mills has trebled, the production of sugar quadrupled, and the exportation multiplied eighteen fold. Whether owing to improved machinery or to a better description of beet root, a ton of beet root now produces 53 per cent, more sugar than it did in 1875. The superior yield has compensated for the fall of price. The significant fact is pointed out that, although as late as 1888-90 the average consumption of sugar was but 18 pounds yearly per inhabitant, it is now thirty pounds, which is proof that the people are better fed than they were even seven years ago. Meanwhile, the bounty on exportation has been reduced from \$45 to \$5 per ton. In mining, Germany is surpassed

only by the United States and Great Britain, the weight of minerals raised having increased 120 per cent, in twenty years. Owing to the introduction of better ma chinery, two miners can now raise as much as three could in 1875. The value of the minerals raised, however, was but \$430 per miner against \$810 in the United States. As regards merchant shipping, no country except Great Britain has made so sig nal an advance. It is true that the nominal tonnage of Germany has in creased but 40 per cent, since 1875, but steamers have taken the place of sailing vessels to so large an extent that the carrying power has risen 156 per cent. The German merchant navy now has one-seventh of the carrying power of the British, and one-third of that of the United States. Nevertheless, more than one-half of the trade of Germany is still done on foreign bottoms. Less striking has been the aggregate increase in the value of imports and exports, because the fall of prices has made the nominal amount much lower than it would have been. Nevertheless, whereas the total value of imports and exports in 1876 was \$1,590,000,000, it is now \$2,-

between Germany and other countries, we find that this has almost trebled. The progress of industry has, of course, been followed by an accumulation of wealth. Phenomenal has been the progress of savings banks all over Germany. In Prussia, for instance, during twenty years the number of depositors has trebled, and the amount of deposits has risen 500 per cent. The official tables of the income tax in Prussia show that, while the number of persons having annual incomes of over \$750 was but five per thousand in 1875, it was more than ten in 1893. The estimate accepted by Mr. MULHALL gives an average income of \$119 per inhabitant for all Germany, and an average expenditure of about \$109; the annual accumulation of wealth in recent years has therefore, averaged \$10 per head. The total wealth of the empire in 1895 was \$39,400,000,000, or, in other words, was almost equal to that of the Western States

080,000,000. If, instead of value, we con-

sider the weight of merchandise exchanged

The marvellous development of German industry since the Franco-German war is attributed by Mr. MULHALL and by all other competent observers to the advanced state of instruction in every part of the empire and among all classes of people.

The Conspiracy Against the Republican Party.

The malicious effort of a faction in this city to disorganize the Republican party and bring about its defeat in the next State election is supported, of course, by White-LAW REID's newspaper, through which he is now seeking to revenge himself against that party because of his disappointed vanity. Naturally, too, the vindictive enterprise is assisted eagerly by the old and ingrained Mugwump papers, the New York Times and the Evening Post, their bitter and irascible spirit leading them to egg on any factious combination.

The Times, for instance, announced frankly, in its leading article on Sunday, that the aim of the faction is the defeat of the Republican State and Congress tickets next November. After speaking of "the political fruitage of the autumn" as "of extraordinary richness," the officers to be elected comprising a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, State officers, both branches of the Legislature, and thirty-four members of Congress, the Times proceeds thus

"Steps have just been taken by a faction of the Republican party which, if the course entered on is kept to the end, will inevitably defeat all of Mr. PLATT's candidates and give the State to the Demo rats by exemplary majorities."

Of course, "Mr. PLATT's candidates will be those nominated by the Republican conventions, he being a Republican, and the conspiracy, naturally and logically supported by this Mugwump paper, is against the Republican party. It is a conspiracy to turn over New York wholly to delegation in Congress, and the United States Senator to be elected by it; and that such is the end the faction is driving at is acknowledged by its leaders not less frankly than by the Times.

The election in New York next November. as all men know, will be of the greatest importance, both to this State and the Union If these scheming traitors should succeed in their conspiracy the next Congress would be controlled, undoubtedly, by a Bryanite Democratic majority, and the path would be smoothed for an easy and general Bry anite victory in 1900. Their intrigue therefore, is to reverse squarely the decision of 1896 and wreck the national prosperity with silver free coinage. They are virtually as much a part of the Bryanite combination as even the Populists themselves, and are not less inimical to the interests of this city and State than they would have been if they had pushed forward their scheme for the betraval of the Republican party in 1896.

It is the basest conspiracy in the history of American politics, and it has been concocted solely for the gratification of private malignity, and without regard to any principle, moral or political. Its aim is to overturn our financial security, throw us back to business paralysis, and disgrace this republic with repudiation, in

revenge for personal grievances purely. Republicans of this city and of this State generally, however, are now forewarned of the purposes upon which WHITELAW REID and his fellow conspirators are bent, and being thus forewarned, they will de feat the dastardly scheme and relegate those concerned in it to the political infamy they deserve. There is every reason to believe that the Republicans, by holding together in a strenuous campaign, can carry this State next November. Before then the momentous importance of the election will be impressed fully on every citizen of New York, and it will be a poor time for the malign efforts of traitors seek ing to stab the party upon which depends the prosperity of the whole community. It will be a square fight between Bryanism and its foce, and the traitors will not dare to get in the line of the fire.

The Fleet for Bahama Channel.

The long-delayed repairs to the North Atlantic squadron are now approaching completion, and within a few days Admiral SICARD will start with the designated vessels for the rendezvous in Bahama Channel. This channel lies between the mainland of Florida and the Bahama Islands. A space of about two score miles in all directions furnishes an excellent field of manœuvre for the fleet.

The suggestion has been thrown out that the approach of a powerful force to the neighborhood of Cuba will cause alarm in Spain, and that therefore we ought to look for a training ground elsewhere. But the

our waters. For years they have been our winter manceuvring area, and if there is any part of the world with which our ships ought to keep constantly familiar it is the part that is made up of the Gulf and the Caribbean Sea. Recently the winter cruises of the Atlantic squadron in these tropical regions have been given up in consequence of our relations with England in the Ven ezuela affair, and with Spain in the Cuban revolution; but now it is time to renew the evolutions, for which, in midwinter, a low

latitude must be chosen. Besides, in order to give no ground of offence or of grumbling, Admiral SICARD'S orders, if we understand them rightly, are not to take his fleet south of our own territorial jurisdiction at Key West. If, with such precautions, Spain chooses to take umbrage, she is welcome to do so.

The strength of the squadron will be in its armor-clads, the powerful battleships Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maine, and Texas, the cruisers New York and Brooklyn, and the monitor Terror. Under Admiral Sicand's command are also the gun boat Nashville and the despatch boat Fern, while the torpedo flotilla includes the Cush ing, the Dupont, the Ericsson, the Foote the Porter, and the Winslow.

We shall have other vessels cruising about the same time in Gulf waters, some being already there, such as the Detroit, Montgomery, Marblehead, Newport, Annapolis, Vicksburg, assigned to patrol, training, inspection, and other duties while the Columbia and Minneapolis are in reserve at League Island and the Puritan at Norfolk, the Amphitrite being at Port Royal as a gunnery vessel. But for the ships in reserve there are no crews, and in any case the object is not to make the largest possible show by withdrawing ves sels from other duties. Admiral SICARD will have for evolutions the most powerful modern fleet our navy has yet collected.

Our Claims Against the Porte.

The St. Louis platform of June 18, 1896 declared that "in Turkey American resi dents have been exposed to the greatest dangers and American property destroyed There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected, at all hazards and at any cost."

It is a fair corollary from this declaration that compensation must be secured for the American property thus destroyed; for, apart from plain justice, one of the best as surances of protection in the future is the exaction of full indemnity for wrongs done to American citizens in the past.

The destruction of American missionary property by Turkish mobs occurred over two years ago, and our Government promptly made its claim for redress. The Porte procrastinated, as usual, and we, on our part, had controversies pending of so much more moment with England and Spain that it became injudicious just then to push in any extraordinary way our demands against the Porte. Our claim was purely one of pecuniary compensation, involving only about \$100,000.

Again, when the threatened trouble over the Venezuela boundary had vanished, the Porte itself became involved in what eemed almost a vital struggle with the other European powers, and this, in turn, was followed by open war with Greece Very properly, therefore, our minor claim was held in abeyance for urging again at a more fitting time.

It seems to us that that time has come The Porte has settled its affairs with Greece, and under that settlement receives a war indemnity. Moreover, the great powers of Europe have presented their own claims to Turkey, founded on losses suffered by their citizens. Thus the urging of our demand is timely, while, as has been pointed out, the prompt and satisfactory result which followed Austria's recent per emptory calling of Turkey to account is a good suggestion for our guidance. Hundreds of American citizens dwell in the Sultan's domains, and they and their property must, as the St. Louis platform says, ly protected at all hazards ar at any cost." Of that protection they cannot be assured until reparation has been made for past outrages.

The Wards of Staten Island.

Heretofore the designation of "wards" has been applied to minor municipal divisions, chiefly in large cities where the population is compact. Under sections 1,577 and 1,578 of the present charter of New York city the wards of New York and the wards of Brooklyn are retained New York has twenty-four wards and Brooklyn thirty-two. In addition to these fifty-six existing wards, section 1,580 establishes five wards on Staten Island corresponding to the former five townships of Richmond county.

The area of Staten Island is fifty-seven square miles. Territorially it is larger than any of the other geographical divisions of the new city, with a single exception. Castleton, on the north side of the island, has become Ward 1 of the borough of Richmond; Middletown, the central town ship, has become Ward 2; Northfield, on the New Jersey side, has become Ward 3, Southfield Ward 4, and Westfield Ward 5. The use of the ward system in rural or semi-rural districts, completely separated by water from a large city, is a novelty in the United States, but is not the first of the innovations which have marked the attainment of the greater city project.

New York city since 1812, when its popplation for the first time exceeded that of Philadelphia among American cities, has been in respect of area the smallest of the great cities of the United States. Baltimore has an area of thirty-one square miles. Bos ton thirty-seven, Buffalo forty-two, Cincinnati twenty-four, Cleveland twenty-seven, Denver forty-four, Detroit thirty, Hartford seventeen, Milwaukee twenty-one, Minneapolis fifty-six, New Orleans sixty, Omaha twenty-five, Pittsburg twenty-seven, San Francisco forty-two, St. Louis fifty-one, St. Paul fifty-five, Washington, D. C., seventy; Philadelphia one hundred and twenty-nine, and Chicago one hundred and eighty.

Compared with these, the twenty square miles of New York, the area of Manhattan Island prior to 1874, seemed insignificant, By the annexation of Westchester townships in the latter year the area of New York was increased from twenty square miles to forty-one; by the further annexation of the Bronx valley villages in 1895 New York's area in square miles was still further increased from forty-one to sixty-five. New York, the present enlarged New York, has an area of three hundred and sixty square miles, and is twice as large territorially as Chicago and nearly three times as large as Philadelphia.

The Richmond county township names which the new charter has done away with, for purposes of political designation, were established in 1788, with the exception of Middletown, which was created in 1860 waters of the Gulf of Mexico are peculiarly from portions of Castleton and Southfield.

Wards in country districts are a novelty, but the theory of the framers of the charter probably was that after being joined to New York city, and after it had become part of the metropolis, Staten Island would not be a semi-rural district very long.

The List of the High Pensioners.

As THE SUN expected, the list of pension rs which we printed on Friday last is get ting the widest publicity. Leading news papers in different parts of the country are publishing those parts of the list which concern their respective neighborhoods.

This list occupied nearly fifteen columns of THE SUN, yet it contained only 3,568 names, including those pensioners who are drawing \$45 a month or more.

There remain 972,446 names which equally require publication and scrutiny. This publication must be made by Congress. No one newspaper can undertake he task, for purely physical reasons.

If this stupendous list is a roll of honor throughout, if it will withstand close in vestigation by States, counties, towns, and neighborhoods, let it come out, for the onor of the 972,446 veterans and widows f veterans.

ment a few hundreds of thousands of dollars. The failure to publish in the past has probably cost the Government hundreds of millions. Denver is slowly recovering from tumul

The publication may cost the Govern

tuous freezy. The Hon, GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, "the leading champion of the silver LIAMB. sause in New England," has made a triumphi speech in Denver, which rings and cannot cease to ring and rattle with his echoes. When the Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS lifts his voice be lifts it high and hard.

FISH OIL COMBINE.

Changes and Economies in the Menhaden In dustry to Be Installed at Once.

The incorporation on Saturday of the Ameri can Fisheries Company completes one step in the advancement and consolidation of all the menhaden fishing interests of the northern Atlantic coast. The company is a New Jersey 000,000. In it are united the thirteen firms that have heretofore controlled the menhader fishing and oil production from Maine to Dela ware and a number of 'outside American and English capitalists. The new Stanley process of fish oil extraction is controlled by the com pany, and was one of the chief factors in th projection of the combination. The Fish Oil and Guano Syndicate, Limited, of London, England, formerly controlled this process, and was preparing to erect a large plant at Promised Land, east of Amagansett, L. I.

The process is largely mechanical. The fish are taken directly from the boats by elevators and are not handled again, but are put through the various preparers and extractors by automatic machinery, emerging as fish oil and scrap. A 35 per cent, greater product is claimed by the promoters of the process, though old-timers in the business do not count on quite so much. The number of hands necessary will, however, be reduced about 40 per cent. An average sized factory, handling about 1,000,000 fish, or 3,300 barrels, employs in the neighborhood of fifty men now; with the Stanley process only thirty will be required. The production of oil varies greatly, as a barrel of fish may yield almost any amount under five gallons, depending on the condition of the fish and the amount of at in them. The annual output averages about 45,000 barrels of oil and from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 pounds of "scrap," which is sold as fertilizer. re taken directly from the boats by elevators

2,000,000 pounds of "scrap," which is sold as fertilizer.

The American Fisheries Company will, temporarily, consolidate five factories now erected at Promised Land, L. I. N.B. Church, general manager, Mr. Donnelly of A. Faber du Faur & Donnelly, engineers to the company, and Capt. T. F. Price, owner of one of the factories there, visited Promised Land yesterday and plans for the consolidation will be discussed to-day. As far as practicable the Stanley process will be installation "ew buildings will be erected. It is proposed to establish seven or eight new factories at convenient points along the coast.

Except for the general manager the officers of the company have not been announced, and of the outside capitalists interested only the name of John E. Searles of the American Sugar Rethe outside capitalists interested only the nam of John E. Searles of the American Sugar Re fining Company has been made public.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE.

Crowth of the Industry in the United State as Shown in a Treasury Report.

Col. Ira Ayer, special Treasury agent at this port, has made a report upon the production o commercial tin and terne plates in the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897. The total production was 446,962,063 pounds, the previous fiscal year, or an increase of more

than 45 per cent. Of this quantity 446,924,855 pounds, or practically the entire output, was made from sheets rolled in the United States. The quantity of American sheet iron and stee made by stamping and other manufacturing firms into articles and wares tinned or terne plated aggregated 8,922,061 pounds, against

plated aggregated 8,922,061 pounds, against 10,586,110 pounds in the previous fiscal year, and the production of black plates amounted to 436,438,035 pounds, against 334,014,798 pounds in the previous fiscal year.

Of the fifty firms reported as producing commercial tin and terne plates, one only used foreign-made plates during a portion of one quarter, the amount being 57,208 pounds, out of a total production by the firm for that quarter of 213,667 pounds. During the previous fiscal year, of the fifty-three firms reported as producing commercial tin and terne plates, fifty used wholly American-rolled sheets and three used both American and foreign, with an aggregate output of 15,503,154 pounds. Of this amount, 4,226,523 bounds, or about 27 per cent of the output, was made from foreign-rolled sheets.

The total imports of tin plates and terne

sheets. The total imports of the plates and terms plates in the fiscal year aggregated 244,407.601 pounds, while the total exports were 139,-246,130 pounds, showing net imports of 105,-161,471 pounds. With a total domestic production of 446,982,063 pounds, the approximate consumption in the United States was 552,143,-534 pounds. The average annual capacity of the mills completed and in process of construction on June 30, 1897, was about 650,000,000 pounds.

Determining Sex-The Bees.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your despate from Bertin of the 6th, under the heading "Can Se. Be Determined?" opens up an interesting physiolog cal question, and the declaration by Prof. Schenk of animals can be determined in advance is sure t woke much discussion.

Most people would be inclined to pronounce the

thing impossible, but in so doing they would be cor bees, for bees have the power of doing this very thing.
It is well known that in a hive the bees are of thre

sexes. There is only one female, the queen bee, and she is the mother of all the progeny. The males are few in number; they are the drones, that gather no honey and are stingless. The great army of working bees are of a neutral sex, and are incapable of repro

ducing their kind. Now, the curious point is this: If the queen to should die or be taken away, the working bees know how to replace her by some mysterious treatment-either of an egg or else of the grub from the egg—so that they can create a female or queen bee. Withou this special treatment—known only to the bees—the egg or grub would have produced a sexiese bee or else a male. PREDERICK KEPPEL

Hash Chattenge to Golfers.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The game of " golf is only what our fathers and myself in youth were wont to call "shinney," save, of course, the opera tions. I will warrant that, given me the old crooke stick of my boyhood's cays, I could (with practic of course.) make fully as good a showing in the gan as your celebrated goif players, armed cay-a.p.s will their paraphermalia and implements! And whone sees daily on the trains men going out to pli goil with a dosen sticks ostentatiously displayed in leather bag, he is apt mentally to exclaim: "Huz bug!"

MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 9.

MOUNT VERNOR, Jan. 9. Why 1898 Will Be a Better Business Yes

Than 1807. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One reason why 1898 is going to be a better busines year than 1897 was is that everybody thinks it will be. The immediate outlook is much brighter not than it was twelve mouths ago, and the general opin ion is that it will be still brighter six mouths hence. There is no room for pessimists in this country these AMERICA AND CRINA.

for an Alliance of fitntes and England to flave the Grea Oriental Nation from Blame Caunda the Recompense to Us.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Time along can reveal whether or not, as has been lately stated in both Europe and America, the Government of Great Britain has ed Sir Julian Pauncefote to sound the Gov ernment at Washington as to the feas bility of an alliance between the two great branches of the English-speaking rac for the protection of the Chinese Empire from dismemberment by the European powers, It may or may not be true in exact terms' but it was asserted last spring by THE SUN, and does not appear to have been authoritatively denied that before Sir Julian started for England on his summer vacation be called at the State De partment and left a copy of the general arbitra tion treaty, which had been so revised as t meet the objections raised against it in the Senate at the time of its rejection, and intimated that even in this emasculated form its acceptance by our Government would be grati

fying to his own. Now it would naturally occur to any intelli gent person that if the British Government is willing to accept such a treaty it is because i finds therein something more than a mer agreement to arbitrate our differences after they shall have been submitted to the Senat and it has consented that that course shall be followed. And this in turn raises the question What provision does the proposed treaty con tain that makes it really valuable to Gree Britain !

The answer seems obvious, and it can be n other, than, if ratified, the treaty would bind us to first refer any question with Great Britain and her dependencies, affecting our general o external relations, to the Senate with a view to arbitration, before taking hostile action. Such reference would necessarily involve delay, and Government's freedom of action. It would doubtless be represented to the world at large as a neutralization of the United States, i as a positive alliance on her par with Great Britain as against all other powers. There is the best of reason for believing that this consideration was the principal one which the Government of Great Britain had in mind in consenting to the arbitration of her differences with Venezuel and to the general treaty of arbitration with us But speculations saide there is every reaso why Great Britain should desire it even if sh has not formally proposed an alliance offensive and defensive with the great republi Throughout the Revolutionary war, and for many years afterward, when happily for us i was too late, Great Britain did not conceal he desire to win us back to her dominion, and afterward to make us an ally and a comme cial dependent as against her European neigh bors. True, she sought to humiliate s press us during the Napoleonic period and openly threw the weight of her influence agains us during the dark days of the rebellion, but now that we have recovered from that destructive struggle and have become the richest and one of the most powerful nations in the world it may fairly be assumed that she would hall with jo an ailiance with us, which would enable her to surely keep the peace in Eastern Asia and to maintain the autonomy of the Chinese Empire Is such an alliance, in the face of our trad

tional policy of "entangling alliances with none," possible t All Americans remember with pride the fare well address of Washington. Many of his injunctions have not only passed into proverbs of governmental policy, but have long since ceased o be subjects of discussion. Hitherto no one has doubted the entire wisdom of the advice which urges us to cultivate " peaceful relations with all nations, entangling alliances with none." And yet it is conceivable that a cond tion of affairs might arise under which Great Britain might offer, and we might find it to our interest to accept, an alliance which would for ever close the schism that began with the Rev olution, and forever unite the two branches of our race in friendship against the rest of mar

Many thoughtful observers believe that Great Britain, notwithstanding her enormous wealth her widely extended commerce, and her great naval strength. has culminated as a dominating power in the world's affairs. It is certain tha her army has passed permanently into the second rank, and, although the word has recently gonforth that it must also be reorganized, it may well be doubted that it can ever be made equa to the demands which a great European way would surely bring upon it. Moreover, it seems certain that even her navy may at an early day be overmatched by a coalition between any ers. in which o of the great would most certainly lose her superiority on the sea, and then her only salvation would lie in an alliance with us.

What could she offer us that we could afford to accept in return for such an alliance! From the carliest day of our national life-indeed from the earliest association of the colonies for common defence—the dream of our wisest statesmen has been for a continental republic. Our first confederation and our first wars with France and England were made for the attainment of that end. Our first Constitution provided for it, our first Congress was "the Continental Congress," our first army was "the Continental Army," and above and back of all that has been said and done for the realization of that dream lie the fundamental polity of our people, the great and paramount interests of our race in the Western Hemisphere, the preme assurance which, if realized, would dedicate this continent to "the peace of God which passeth all understanding," relieve it forever from the necessity of maintaining a great standing army, and ena-ble it to say authoritatively that no hostile shot should be fired anywhere in the world without the permission of its Government. The Monroe doctrine and the declarations of our party platforms in favor of our manifest destiny have their supreme and all sufficient justifice tion in the idea of continental union, and with that realized by the consent and assistance of Great Britain, what would there be left for us o quarrel about !

This, too, may be a dream which it will take many years to convert into a reality-and yet, who can say it is an impossibility, or that circumstances may not bring about its consummation at an early day! At all events, should Lord Salisbury, for reasons of his own, think it advisable to really sound our Government on the pos sibility of a limited or even a general alliance, what harm could there be if the Secretary of State should say he was willing to discuss the matter? And if in the discussion he should call attention to the fact that while the traditional policy of our Government is "peace with all nations, entangling alliances with none," the fundamental polity of our people, with whom all governmental power resides, favors continental union, and would justify almost any sacrifice to realize it, would be not be sustained by the unanimous approval of the people? Or if such a proposition should be deemed too radical and far reaching at first, might it not be modifled in detail as follows:

1. That the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which lies athwart the Monroe doctrine, and if still in force, as Great Britain contends, limits our freedom of action in reference to the Nicaragua Canal, should be formally abrogated and cancelled, and that the intrigues of the British agents should be disarmed and undone by which the greater republic of Central America was confronted for the manifest purpose of creating a power which should disregard the rights already conceded to an American mariime canal company and should grant to an English company a right to build a railroad along the Nicaragua Canal route.

2. That the Newfoundland fisheries question should be settled according to our contention. 3. That the Pribylov fur seal herd belongs of right to us and pelagic fur scaling shall be disontinued forever.

4. That the Monroe doctrine shall be recognized as the public law of the Western Hemis-phere, and that North and South America and the adjacent islands shall constitute the legitimate sphere of our commercial and political influence. 5. Last, but not least, that the Dominion of

Canada and the adjacent islands shall be left entirely free to enjoy their own independence or to cast in their lot with the continent to which they belong without restraint or fear of opposition, and that the provinces, acting collectively or individually, nowever, and whenever they may think best, may enter into our Union without let or hindrance from the mother country. It is not to be denied that these are radical propositions, but a glance at our earlier history will show that they are neither novel nor altogether unreasonable They have been advanced by our Presidents, Secretaries of State, and diplomatists with greater or less persistency from the beginning of the Revolution down to the present time. Our

annals are full of arguments by our wisest and

fairest statesmen in strenuous support of our

claims.

In considering the reasonableness of our continental policy, it should not be forgotten that the conquest of Canada and the fisheries of Newfoundland were made after a hundred years of war, in which our colonists bore the brunt of the fighting, against the French and Indians, furnished most of the men and ships, and paid most of the cost. Nor should it be forgotten that, after the general peace of Europe was concluded, the British Government, without consulting the colonies, voluntarily offered to restore Canada and all its dependencies to France in exchange for the insignificant sugar-producing Island of Guadaloupe, and was only prevented from taking this fatal step by the influence of Dr. Franklin, who pointed out the utter folly of such a recession, showed that Canada, then altogether French, and the colonies, then altogether English, were too neighborly to be friends," and that there could be no assurance of peace between them unless they should remain henceforth under a single domination.

Again, it should be remembered that when the British Government, after eight years of unsuccessful war that forced it to formally admit the independence of the United States, and when it had sent its agent to Dr. Franklin, then in Paris, to arrange the preliminaries of a treaty of peace and partition, he was heartily received, and when he assured the doctor that it was the desire of his Government not only to arrange a satisfactory peace but to conciliate the American people. wise and sagacious diplomatist asked for time to consider the latter proposition. After a night's reflection he proposed that the British Government should cede Canada and its neigh boring islands to the Union, and thus not only remove the last cause of difference and the greatest danger of future wars and misundertandings, but give the most substantial proofs of friendship and good will. Curious as it may now seem, the British agent agreed to the sugrestion, reported it to the Earl of Shelburne, by whom he had been appointed, and was in due time authorized by him to notify Dr. Franklin

of its acceptance. It is not essential to this statement that we should recount how this realization of our later foctrine of manifest destiny was finally defeated, not by Great Britain, but by the influence of our French and Spanish allies, in the interest of their own undisputed American dependencies. The history of the times is explicit as to the details of the intrigues and jealousy which characterized this extraordinary episode in the negotiations. It shows clearly that the proposition to extend our sway over all these British-American possessions is not only not new, but so far as Great Britain is concerned, was fully unequivocally conceded, and would have resulted in continental unity, with all that it mplies, 115 years ago.

It must be admitted, however, that the British Government, at least, has long since changed its mind, and would probably look upon the renewal of the proposition at this time, even as the basis of an alliance with us, as radical in the extreme Indeed, the proposition is radical, for it would not only change the map of the New World, bu would in all probability save China and readjust the balance of the Old World. What minor consequences might flow from it in Europe and Asia is a fruitful subject for conjecture, but we cannot further indulge in that interesting excess at present.

Refore leaving this most important subject if nay be well to add that the encrifices would not e all on the side of Great Britain, for in cutting oose from the policy of Washington, and takng our place beside our hereditary enemy in support of China, we should find ourselves arrayed against France, our ancient ally, and Russia, our hereditary friend, both of which, in the pursuit of their Asiatic plans, would be brought squarely into conflict with our national interests for the first time. As for Germany and her new commercial policy in that quarter lit tle need be said, for, in spite of the fact that she has seized Kiao Chou Bay, and thus secured a base for commerce as well as aggression on the Chinese mainland, she can scarcely hope to be seriously considered as a party to the proposed dismemberment of the Chinese Empire. Besides she cannot be oblivious of the fact that she has chosen a footbold which sooner or later fall within the Russian sphere of influence, and if it comes finally to a struggle for a share of the spoils she will surely have to reckon with Russia on the one hand and with England on the other. Should she claim com pensation for her disappointment in China or

for her complacency to the powers, she might well regard herself as fortunate if an equivalent were given her in the African hinterland, Finally, it is worthy of consideration that the United States has already a stake of extraordinary value in the far East, where she has built up a great and increasing commerce, where her naval and civil representatives have from time to time exerted a potential influence over the progress of both Japan and China and where her private citizens have more than once played a decisive part for the Gov ernments of those countries in both war and diplomacy. Certainly in view of all these facts the time has come when we, acting singly or in conjunction with others, should exert all our ability and, if needs be, all our power for the preservation and advancement of our peaceful interests in that far away region and for the maintenance of China's autonomy, which, after all, is our surest protection.

Neither our Government nor our people have brought on or are responsible for the present crisis in the life of the Chinese Empire. That sin, it it shall prove to be one, must rest upon others; but it imposes upon us both a duty and an opportunity which it may be the part of wisdom for us to weigh carefully and improve resolutely. On the other hand, it may well turn out that neither the proper time nor the proper opportunity has come when our Government should turn its back upon its policy of the past and go, either alone or in alliance, with another power to the defence of an Asiatic nation; but it can hardly be disputed that it should be on the alert and ponder well the facts that come to its knowledge. In doing this it should keep constantly in mind the weighty words of the late Henry Winter Davis, uttered in a crisis of our own national life: "Men say that God moves slowly, yet will not let a good cause fail. Let them refresh their plety by a glance at His ways in history and reflect that He visits wasted opportunities not less than wickedness with ruin."

An American Governor Who Renounced His Allegiance.

From the Kansas City Journal.

The most disreputable Governor that ever occupied the Executive chair in Missouri was James Wilkinson. He was the second Territorial Governor, and the first after the Territory of Missouri, as it was then called, was organized as such. James Wilkinson was a Major-General in the army when appointed by Mr. Jefferson, then Prosident of the United States, as the ruler of the new territory in 1805. He had gained some distinction as an officer in the fevolution, and, while a fearless man, was not only a traitor, but a great scoundrel, and rendered himself infamous not only in the Territory of Missouri, but all over the country. He was one of the principal confederates of Aaron flurr in his freesonable attempt to establish a Southwestern confederacy, and, while an officer of the Government, was secretly in league with the Spanish authorities at New Orleans in violating the revenue laws of his country. He was tried two or three others, but certified and the first state of the Missouri, but escaped through some lechnicality of the law. That he was goilty of the charges preferred, and should have been hanged, was afterward elearly proven. But he capture is a subject of the King of Spain, having remounced his allegiance to the United States.

Simoker does not want to smooth with its becarded was of was one and the sount entity to be alone until be feels that he can enjoy them, alone until he feels that he can enjoy them, alone until he feels that he can enjoy them, alone until he feels that he can enjoy them, alone until he feels that he can enjoy them, alone until he feels that he can enjoy them, alone until he feels that he can enjoy them.

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ART NOTES.

traits by Mrs. Merritt and by Mr. Benzinger

The exhibition of water colors that Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith makes annually at Avery's galleries, 368 Fifth avenue, this year includes views in and about Constantinople and Venica and in Holland. It began yesterday and will continue to Jan. 22. The subjects are of the same character as those shown last year and the year tefore, and the treatment shows no modification of method, so that the exhibition possess s no attributes of novelty. There are thirty-nine pictures in the collection, and all are up to the mark o' cleverness in execution set by the artist in the former exhibitions. This eleverness is of a superficial sort, it is true, but it is not unattractive, and the pictures are in general pleasing transcriptions of picturesqua places. A deeper insight, a more timil approach to nature, a greater love for tenderness of color are hardly to be looked for in Mr. Smith's work, for he has painted industriously for a good many years, and has been so long contented with summary interpretations that the conclusion comes of itself that another point of view is not within the possibilities. Visitors to the exhibition will see what they have seen before, with no indications in any of the pictures that the artist has tried to get more than the effect seen at first glance. There is good, effective hand "A Rainy Morning, Venice," No. 20, "A Silver Morning," No. 16, with shimmering sunshine, presents a well comprehended and unified effect of light. "The Piazzetta, Venice," No. 6, and "By the Blue Bosphorus," No. 4, may be noted as among the best of the transcrip tions of beautiful Old World corners which are agreeable to look upon when portrayed in any ompetent fashion. In "Along the Nicu Haven," No. 2, an archway of trees on the street at the side of a canal, with the town showing through the gaps between the trunks, there is truth of observation and pleasant color. Many of the pictures are made attractive by sketchily

In another gallery at Avery's are three nor traits by Mrs. Anna Lea Merritt, an American artist who has resided for a long time in London and has painted in that town many portraits of more or less distinguished people. From time to time during visits to this country she has had Americans for sitters in New York, Washington, and Philadelphia. She has frequently painted portraits of children, and in this field has attained a considerable reputation. One of the portraits now on exhibition is a full-length figure of a young lady in a gown of gray velvet, Another is an elderly lady in half length. The third is a large composition with three floures a lady in white, a little girl, and a chubby boy in brown velvet. The figures are seen on a terrace with a landscape background. The three pictures show a good understanding of the exigencies of portrait painting and a fair degree of technical skill. They are evidently the work of a painter who has made portrait painting a proession and knows a good deal about it that some abler painters neglect. In themselves, as vorks of art, they produce no emotion, and ex cebt in the head of the elderly lady, where there is apparently sympathetic study of character, there are no qualities beyond creditable competence that appeal to the spectator.

treated groups of figures.

Portraits of President McKinley and Vice-President Hobart are among those shown in the gallery of Fishel, Adler & Schwartz, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, where a collection of portraits by a Swiss artist, Mr. A. Benzinger. s on exhibition. The President has had experiences and looked well afterward, but sitting for this portrait was not one of them. That of the Vice-President is better. He is shown in threequarter length, with one hand in his pocket, and on a desk beside him there is a gavel, symbolic of his post as presiding officer of the Senate. It is not a bad portrait of the purely official kind, though the red tints in the background, meaningless, for they represent nothing, are too aggressive. Half a dozen small portraits in water color show that Mr. Benzinger is a fairly good draughtsman, and two portraits of clderif vomen in black, one life size, the other of "cab inet" dimensions, give evidence of serious, welldirected effort. The head in the larger portrait, indeed, is very likable, so sincere and so unpre tentious is the rendering of a sympathetic type of benevolent womanhood. Most of the other portraits are showy performances, unredeemed sound qualities of drawing and with no distinction or refinement in the color schemes. The exhibition will last till the end of the month

GAVE UP HER SEAL CLOAK.

Unpleasant Experience of a Passenger on the Montreal Express-New Fur Rule Enforced. From the Boston Herald.

A Worcester young lady bids fair to become an expert in the scaling controversy between England and the United States before long. She got the first installment of information last Sat urday night on the Boston express from Montreal, under peculiarly disagreeable circum-

She left Montreal at 8:25 o'clock, and toward 10 the train approached the "States" line, where the customs officials got on board. They searched her travelling bag, and found therein a scalskin cloak.

Then her troubles began. First the official de-manded her certificate. She had never heard of such a thing. "Then I must seize the cloak,"

stonces

said the official.

"But I have worn it for over five years, and even had it repaired in the interval. Surely, you don't have to take away one's ordinary ap-

you don't have to take away one's ordinary apparel."

"Can't help it, madam," said the official.

"The orders are to selze sealskin garments not accompanied with a certificate."

It is proper to say that all accounts of the enisode agree in crediting the official with perfect courtesy. He was obviously in a disagreeable position, but was carrying out what he appeared to think was his duty. He made a suggestion to the lady that she slay over on the Canadian side of the line until she could secure the necessary certificates, but she pointed out that her two sisters, young girls, were with her, making such a stay inadvisable, if for no other reseon than that they had already retired. The lady had no other closk, and it was cold up in that region, making the loss of it a serious matter on the score of health alone. To make it more aggravating, the customs official in the lady that he customs official in the lady that he could be the customs official in the lady that he could be the customs official in the lady that the lady that he could be the customs official that the lady that he customs official in the lady that the lady that the lady that he customs official that the lady To make it more aggravating, the customs offi-cial in the Bonaventure station, Montreal, had passed that cloak already, though she was wear-ing it then.

passed that cloak aircady, though she was wearing it then.
She had to leave it, however, a gentleman in the car loaning her a beavy cape from his overcont as a substitute. Fortunately the weather was mild here yesterday when she arrived, und she did not need the garment. She went hemo to Worcester as soon as possible, and will get a paper certifying to Uncle Sam that the fur in her cloak was not caught in forbidden waters.

Cigars a Barometer to a Smoker's Physical From the Washington Star.

The late Wm. S. Roose, who for so many years sold cigars at the hote: stands owned by him in this city, and at his several stores, always disthis city, and at his several stores, always disliked to sell cigars by the box to any of his regular customers. His theory was that customers
who had a box of their favorite cigar handy
were apt to smoke too many, and the inevitable
result was that they soom pot tired of any fivorite, while they would smoke the same cigar for
years without any but pleasant consenionces of
they bought them in small quantities. The
only remedy that I know is for a person,
the lustant he feels any unpleasant effect from
with cold water, and drink a large glass of the
same. A large quantity of cold water in the
slomach seems to heutralize the effects of the
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slomach seems to heutralize the effects of the
persons are readily forewarned as to their plass
ical condition. The more fact that a regular
smoker does not want to smoke shows that there
is something wrong within him and it is best to is something wrong within him, and it is been pay attention to the indication and leave of alone until be feels that be can enjoy them.

The big man in the land of former days, if the Marine Band in its infancy, was the big who marched in the front and played a clause